

# Times-Dispatch

WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Office: 115 E. Main Street  
 Richmond, Va.  
 Telephone: 100 N. State Street  
 Bureau: 100 N. State Street  
 Bureau: 115 E. Main Street

MAIL. One Five Three One  
 Year. \$10.00  
 Six Months. \$5.00  
 Three Months. \$2.50  
 Single Copies. 10c  
 (Wednesday) 1.00 5c 10c

Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service  
 Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg

One Week  
 with Sunday. 15c  
 without Sunday. 10c  
 only. 5c

Published January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va.  
 Second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1911.

THE RECORDS, MR. ELLYSON.  
 his speech last night at Fred-  
 burg, among other things, Mr.

said:  
 authorized by Mr. Elyson to say  
 Mr. Thompson gave him (Mr. Ely-  
 son) this money; that Mr. Jones came  
 and discussed with him the distribu-  
 tion of it, and that it was distributed  
 to the First District according to Mr.  
 Jones's directions. I have in my pocket  
 names of the gentlemen to whom  
 money was sent and the amounts  
 thereof. I prefer not to mention  
 names, as I do not think it is  
 necessary at this time.

It is evident from this statement  
 Mr. Flood that Chairman Elyson  
 kept complete and accurate rec-  
 ords of the disbursements made by  
 the Democratic party.

Times-Dispatch calls on Chair-  
 man Elyson to search once more in  
 his files and give to the people the  
 information in regard to the  
 money that he has already given

Mr. Flood in regard to Mr. Jones. In  
 the presence of charges and counter-  
 charges, and with two absolutely  
 different interpretations upon the same  
 matter, the one fact of supreme im-  
 portance is the record of what ac-  
 tually became of the \$500 Mr. Thomp-  
 son sent Mr. Martin for the "purpose

of it."

Argument can change the fact  
 that \$500 was spent somehow. It  
 finally reached somebody for some  
 purpose. Chairman Elyson can an-  
 swer all these questions completely  
 and fully. For the peace and dignity  
 of the Commonwealth, let him do it.

THE INDIANS.  
 Prejudice is hard to down. The  
 white man's bullets, clubs, and  
 churches have been uniformly  
 fatal to the colored races in deeply  
 settled. The American Indian has been  
 the classic example of the cruelty of  
 the progressive race to a backward one.

Children read of the presence  
 of Indians at the mouth of the James  
 and the Charles. As a matter of fact,  
 no one must travel thousands of miles to  
 see enough Indians to populate a city.

They have been driven from  
 the great valley of Tennessee, from  
 Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. The  
 Five Tribes of New York have been  
 dwindled to a handful. From the  
 Great Plains have gone back the In-  
 dians to reservations far from the  
 domain of the white man. Is it not evi-  
 dent, therefore, that the North Ameri-  
 can Indians have been all but ex-  
 terminated? The Census Bureau does  
 think so.

Before the Census Bureau indicated  
 the relatively large growth of the num-  
 bers of Indians in the United States  
 in the last twenty years there was  
 some doubt. It was recalled that  
 great tracts of land could be traversed  
 in pioneer days without seeing a single  
 Indian. The larger part of Tennessee  
 and Kentucky was unsettled.

The Confederacy of the Five Tribes  
 ranged west of the Cumberland Moun-  
 tains, along with Cherokees, Chicka-  
 saws, Creeks and others. The increase  
 of Indians in this nation in the last  
 decade has been about a sixth. There  
 are now about 205,000 of them. The  
 Census Bureau and the Indian Bureau  
 have reached the calm conclusion that  
 this is the largest number of Indians  
 that have ever lived within the bounds  
 of our country at one period. The In-  
 dians used to be a prey to disease,  
 starvation and internecine wars. Now  
 they live in peace, happy in various  
 pursuits, mainly farming.

The example of the Indian does not  
 stand alone. At the recent congress  
 of the races at London, Sir H. H.  
 Johnston, a greatly experienced ad-  
 ministrative in several parts of Africa,  
 challenged comparison of conditions  
 now with any other time. He in-  
 cluded in the challenge not only parts  
 of Africa, but also Senegambia, Da-  
 homy and Beahin, all of which were  
 well described by early travelers,  
 Burma, Egypt, Algeria and other  
 lands.

Population is a good index to pros-  
 perity. Egypt has 11,000,000 now; in  
 1877 it had 6,250,000. In eighty years  
 of rule by the French, Algeria, de-  
 spite its sandy desert, has doubled  
 its population. Natal had 20,000 when  
 the British took control. Now it has  
 100,000, and many of the natives are  
 prosperous and well-educated, and all  
 live easily and decently.

Notwithstanding all these facts,  
 many people will keep on believing  
 that the white race by contact withers  
 the feebler races—that the pace of the  
 white is too swift for the black.

HEALTHY INDICATION.  
 An unusual state of affairs is found  
 in the news from Washington, which  
 declares that for the first time in  
 many years the United States Treas-  
 ury Department considers it unneces-  
 sary to make special preparations to  
 meet the calls for funds with which  
 to move the crops.

As a general thing, this season finds  
 the banks in the country sections with-  
 out enough funds to meet the demands

made upon them, and the Government  
 has to come to the rescue by putting  
 large sums in these communities. This  
 year the rural banks are in an excep-  
 tionally strong position. Money is  
 easy. The great demands can be met  
 without the aid of the Treasury De-  
 partment.

This is a healthy indication and points  
 toward better conditions everywhere.

So eminent a man as former Asso-  
 ciate Justice Brown, of the United  
 States Supreme Court, favors com-  
 mission government for cities. In his  
 late speech before the American Bar  
 Association, he took that position.

A certain church in Indianapolis has  
 held a boxing match to raise funds  
 for the church. Four well-known  
 sluggers were employed for the  
 contest. Young Sweeney lifted Ste-  
 wart Donnelly for benefit of clergy. The  
 receipts were satisfactory.

## Voice of the People

Confederate History at William and  
 Mary.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir, My attention has been called  
 to a letter in your issue of August 21,  
 signed by S. M. Ray, author of the  
 "Confederate History," in which the  
 "American history" of that period is  
 set forth in a manner which is not only  
 incorrect but also highly misleading.

It is at least which relates to the  
 Confederate War is taught at the Col-  
 lege of William and Mary, New Ameri-  
 can history and the Confederate War  
 are both immense subjects, covering  
 many complicated events, but your  
 correspondent seems to rest his criti-  
 cism of the college on a few sentences  
 respecting the political views of Gen-  
 eral Lee, and in a letter of mine origi-  
 nally published in the Boston Trans-  
 script, and afterwards twice re-  
 published in the Times-Dispatch. I  
 humbly suggest that as one or more  
 swallows do not make a spring, so  
 one or more errors on the part of  
 President Lyon G. Tyler do not make  
 the sweeping indictment against the  
 college by Mr. Ray.

My principal object in writing the letter to  
 the Boston Transcript was to defend  
 General Lee from Mrs. Clark's imputa-  
 tion of being a rebel, or, at best, "a  
 man without a country," but Mr.  
 Ray, by gaining my defense and mak-  
 ing none of his own for General Lee,  
 seems to take sides with Mrs. Clark,  
 and leaves him practically un-  
 defended. It is hard to believe that  
 any Southern man could have such an  
 intention, but his article, I think, bears  
 this construction.

Notwithstanding the formal decree  
 of condemnation issued by Mr. Ray,  
 I have the hardihood to maintain that  
 the statements made by me and re-  
 nounced by him as erroneous are cor-  
 rect. General Lee must be judged by  
 his public words and action at the  
 time, and not wholly by a private let-  
 ter to his son. When General Lee, in  
 his letter, said that the fathers of  
 the Revolution intended to form a gov-  
 ernment and not a compact, he entered  
 into a realm of political discussion  
 which has never been clearly com-  
 mended or condemned by any man. Mr.  
 Webster, who described the govern-  
 ment of the United States in 1830 as  
 "a government proper," called it "a  
 compact" in his speech at Capon  
 Springs in 1851.

In my letter to the Boston Trans-  
 script I stated that "General Lee was  
 a believer in the doctrine of states  
 rights, and deemed Virginia his coun-  
 try," and I now repeat the language  
 for the following reasons: Apart from  
 all technical and metaphysical argu-  
 ments, the fundamental constitutional  
 distinction between men in 1861 was  
 that of the free and the slave; there  
 could be only two classes of people,  
 those who believe that superior al-  
 leagues was due to the United States  
 and those who believed that superior  
 allegiance was due to the States. The  
 first class constituted the nationalists,  
 and the second class the states rights  
 men. It made no difference whether  
 a man believed in peaceable seces-  
 sion or not, or whether he believed  
 in revolution or not, he was a  
 States rights man, provided he be-  
 lieved in the superior claim of his  
 State to his allegiance. Can there be  
 any question that General Lee was a  
 States rights man? He was a Virginian  
 as entitled to his allegiance?

Mr. Ray tells us that the  
 supreme command of the Army of Vir-  
 ginia was entrusted to General Lee  
 and accepted that of the Army of Vir-  
 ginia. He even quotes the words of  
 General Lee before the Virginia Con-  
 vention, "I am not a Virginian, I am  
 a Virginian."

"Never except in defense of my native  
 State will I draw my sword again."

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

General Lee's words and actions at this  
 time General Lee's words and actions at  
 this time General Lee's words and ac-  
 tions at this time General Lee's words  
 and actions at this time General Lee's  
 words and actions at this time

arate government than their forebears.  
 The case was well put by Horace  
 Greeley in the New York Tribune, when  
 only the cotton States had seceded:  
 "If (the Declaration of Independ-  
 ence) justified the secession from the  
 British empire of three millions of  
 colonists in 1776, we do not see why  
 it would not justify the secession of  
 five millions of Southern (in the  
 cotton States) from the Federal Union  
 in 1861. . . . The right to secede  
 may be a revolutionary one, but it  
 exists nevertheless; and we do not  
 know how one party can have a right to  
 do what another party has a right to  
 prevent." It is an old story that the  
 Northern States made a war of  
 subjugation on the South, with its  
 large population and immense terri-  
 tory, when at that very time Mr. Lin-  
 coln and his Cabinet were offering  
 at Washington all the courtesies of  
 sovereignty to such contemptible af-  
 fairs as Haiti, San Domingo, Costa  
 Rica and Nicaragua.

As a matter of fact, peaceable seces-  
 sion, as a constitutional right, and a  
 peaceable revolution as a natural  
 right, were, in their ultimate analysis,  
 practically indistinguishable. What-

## AUSTRIAN COUNTS HOSTILE TO AMERICA

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

COUNT ADALBERT STERNBERG,  
 who has just sliced off the left  
 ear of Count Joseph Karolyi, at  
 Marienbad, in a particularly savage  
 sword duel, is one of the most extra-  
 ordinary figures in Austrian life, who  
 merits some attention in this country,  
 owing to his pronounced hostility to  
 everything American, the consequence  
 of a stay of some months in the United  
 States. He had challenged Count  
 Joseph Karolyi, who is a son of the  
 former Austrian ambassador in Lon-  
 don, for having in the national legisla-  
 ture at Budapest, spoken disparagingly  
 of the Austrian army, as compared  
 with that of Hungary.

Count Adalbert Sternberg's cham-  
 pionship of the Austrian army is all  
 the more noteworthy, owing to the  
 fact that some years ago he was not  
 deprived of his commission as an  
 Austrian cavalry officer on the reserve  
 list, but was even made the object of  
 a general order on the part of the  
 Minister of War, to the effect that he  
 was incapable of granting satisfaction,  
 namely, that he was to such an  
 extent either dishonest or imprudent  
 in the conduct of his duties, that no one  
 was under the necessity of either  
 challenging him or of accepting his  
 challenge—in one word, that he was  
 barred from the so-called "field of  
 honor." This general order was  
 issued by direction of the Em-  
 peror, and it is the only instance within  
 the memory of the present generation  
 of the issue, either in Austria or any-  
 where else in Europe, of an official  
 general order such as this, which was  
 equivalent to a sentence of social  
 ostracism.

In the summer of 1903 this general  
 order was rescinded, and his commis-  
 sion was restored to him; indeed, he  
 to the efforts exercised in his behalf  
 by old Princess Pauline Metternich,  
 who never made any secret of her be-  
 liever that the court called upon to in-  
 quire into the charges of questionable  
 conduct in connection with a gambling  
 transaction, had allowed itself to be  
 unduly influenced by political prejudice,  
 and had condemned him unfairly. It  
 was thanks to her that a new court was  
 convened to reconsider the matter,  
 which, dealing with it purely on its  
 merits, completely cleared him.

The count, who is a scion of one of  
 the oldest and most illustrious houses  
 of Europe, had as his second in his  
 most recent duel, Prince Alfred  
 Liechtenstein, who is a brother-in-law  
 of Archduke Francis Ferdinand; while  
 his other second was Prince Leopold  
 Croy, a nephew of the Archduke Isabella,  
 to whom Count Sternberg him-  
 self is likewise related. This furnishes  
 pretty strong evidence of the fact  
 that he has fully recovered, not only  
 his social status, but also the good will  
 of the imperial family, in spite of his  
 former violent attacks upon the latter  
 in the Austrian legislature. His reck-  
 lessness of language there was some-  
 thing altogether phenomenal, and he  
 was in every sense of the word the  
 "enfant terrible" of the Parliament,  
 whose utterances were dreaded alike  
 by friend and foe.

Thus, early in the troubles of the ex-  
 crownprincess of Saxony, he took oc-  
 casion to champion her cause, openly  
 declaring that if she fled from Dres-  
 den it was because her position at the  
 court of Saxony had been rendered  
 altogether intolerable, and that she  
 was about to be consigned to a mad-  
 house, by her father-in-law, King  
 George. The ex-crownprincess, I un-  
 derstand, in the Memoirs which have  
 just appeared lays stress on this  
 fact, proclaiming years ago the Parlia-  
 ment by Count Sternberg's name, that  
 she was driven to flight from Saxony,  
 in order to escape the fate of Princess  
 Louise of Coburg, who, it may be re-  
 called, spent years behind the bars of  
 a mad-house, before being pronounced  
 by the most eminent mental alienists  
 to be sane, and her escape, to have  
 never been insane.

On another occasion the count as-  
 sailed the imperial family of Austria  
 for refraining from setting out of  
 court the suit brought by Ernest Wal-  
 burg, the natural son of Archduke  
 Ernest, and of a woman of the name  
 of Laura Skobitz, and who, after being  
 reduced to carrying his living as a  
 waiter in third-class restaurants at  
 Budapest, had fallen into the hands  
 of unscrupulous men, who involved  
 him in a fraudulent attempt to prove  
 that the archduke had been ecclesiasti-  
 cally married to his mother. The mar-  
 riage certificate was shown to be a  
 forgery, but the count, by the way,  
 in which it was marked, caused a  
 very unpleasant scandal, which, ac-  
 cording to Sternberg, could have been  
 easily avoided by the making of some  
 modest provision for Ernest Walburg.  
 On still another occasion, he, like the  
 missing Archduke John, published a  
 pamphlet of extraordinary violence,  
 charging the Minister of War, with  
 the leading generals of the army, with  
 incompetence, senility, and general in-  
 efficiency, while there was scarcely a  
 debate in the lower house of the na-  
 tional legislature at Vienna, which he  
 did not enliven by an embittered at-  
 tack upon somebody or something.

With all this, he is extremely gen-  
 erous, and it is just as easy to excite his  
 sympathies as to arouse his anger. He  
 is very witty, very amusing, has an  
 extraordinary fund of anecdote, and is  
 in many ways the counterpart of  
 Don Quixote in Spain.

Thus, the fate of the Boers ap-  
 pealed to his sympathy, and he ex-  
 pressed that, in spite of his holdings  
 at the time a commission on the re-  
 serve list of the Austrian army, he  
 proceeded to Africa, and fought  
 throughout the greater part of the  
 conflict under the Boer flag. Falling  
 into the hands of the English, he was  
 so clever and eloquent in per-  
 suading his captors that he was mer-  
 cifully a non-combatant Austrian nobel-  
 man and half-pay officer of the im-  
 perial army, endeavoring to pick up  
 as a spectator some experience of ac-  
 tual warfare, that he was set at liberty.

allowed to proceed by rail to Capetown,  
 and to embark thence without let  
 hindrance for England, en route to  
 Austria. On reaching London, he be-  
 came acquainted with some members  
 of Parliament, to whom he told the  
 same story that William and Mary  
 the English general by whom he had  
 been captured. Not only did they be-  
 lieve him, but they were so much in-  
 terested in his account of the military  
 operations in the field, that they gave  
 a dinner in the House of Commons in  
 his honor, for the purpose of enabling  
 him to meet the Prime Minister, Ar-  
 thur Balfour, and several other mem-  
 bers of the administration.

It was while this banquet was in  
 progress that the premier was called  
 away from the table, and informed that  
 Sternberg had really been fighting  
 under the Boer flag against the Eng-  
 lish. He did not resume his place at  
 the table, from which he hurriedly  
 summoned his colleagues of the Cab-  
 inet, and then caused the count to be  
 informed that unless he left England  
 by the first Continental train on the  
 next morning, he would be arrested,  
 and shipped back to Africa as a pri-  
 soner of war. Sternberg left without  
 further ado, and then came to the  
 United States. After six months' stay  
 here he returned to Austria, and pub-  
 lished a book, which is probably the  
 most uncompromising volume that has  
 ever been printed about America.

In reply to a German-American read-  
 er, who asks whether "La Societe de  
 Berlin" was not written by Madame  
 Adam, or by her husband, a former  
 ambassador at some of the European  
 courts, I may say that Auguste Ger-  
 ard, formerly French reader to Em-  
 press Augusta of Germany, and now  
 Ambassador of France at Tokio, was  
 the author of the "Societe de Berlin,"  
 under the pen name of "Count Paul  
 Vassili." It appeared in the Paris  
 "Nouvelle Revue" of Madame Adam,  
 whose husband, a Republican politi-  
 cian, but never a diplomat, was dead at  
 the time. Afterward the pseudonym  
 of "Count Paul Vassili" was used by  
 a very clever Russian Jew journalist,  
 who called himself "M. de Cyron," to  
 write "La Societe de St. Petersburg,"  
 "La Societe de Vienne," "La Societe de  
 Rome," "La Societe de Madrid," "La  
 Societe de Paris," and "La Societe de  
 Londres," all of which appeared in  
 the "Nouvelle Revue," which De Cyron  
 edited in conjunction with Madame  
 Adam.

(Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood  
 Company.)

THE LAX-FOS WAY.  
 If you had a medicine that would  
 strengthen the system, and rid the kid-  
 nays and the bowels, and at the same  
 time make you strong with a systemic tonic,  
 don't you believe you would soon be well?  
 That's "The Lax-Fos Way."

We ask you to buy the first bottle on  
 your back plan, and you will ask your  
 druggist to send you the present (the first  
 bottle) free of charge. It keeps your  
 whole inside right. There is nothing else  
 made like Lax-Fos.  
 Remember the name—LAX-FOS.

## Remarkable Christmas Present

Among the curious Christmas  
 presents of this year, will be one for a man  
 of national reputation, which has been  
 all year in the making.

Was last January the present was  
 decided upon, and a friend of the promi-  
 nent gentleman requested the Burrelle  
 Publishing Bureau, of New York,  
 to watch every paper in America, and  
 to take up every item which appeared  
 concerning the man.

The clipping bureau people followed  
 the man, and now present the his-  
 tory of one year in the life of this  
 especial man.

The clipping ends just after election.  
 The 26,412 newspaper items found  
 include everything from a three-line  
 editorial mention to full-page illus-  
 trated advertisements. There have been  
 on 3,200 great sheets of Irish linen  
 paper and bound into three massive  
 volumes.

At the head of each item is the name  
 and date of paper clipped from, and  
 information having been put in with a  
 book typewriter. The words thus in-  
 dicated are from 1870 to 1911.

In actual time, a very strict record  
 of which has been kept, the work has  
 required sixty-four working days  
 throughout the year, and has kept in  
 employment during that time thirty  
 people, as readers, clippers, sorters,  
 mounters and binders. Every news-  
 paper of importance is represented.

This is merely a specimen of some of  
 the unique orders which get into the  
 Burrelle Bureau, for the extent to  
 which they are used by individuals  
 and by business concerns seems to be  
 remarkable.

There are many people in private as  
 well as in public life who need press  
 clippings and don't know it. It might  
 be well for them to look up this man  
 Burrelle, who is said to be so well  
 known to the leaders of the press.  
 "Burrelle, New York," will reach him  
 with no delay.

Why  
 Invalid Port

Rich in nutrition; mildly  
 stimulating; wonderful tonic;  
 tones the whole system; our  
 importation.

Hermann  
 Schmidt

501 East Broad.  
 Phone Monroe 101.

over the differences that prevailed  
 among Southern men as to the tech-  
 nical meaning of "States' rights," the  
 leaders, both Whig and Democratic,  
 came finally to rest their cause on the  
 common basis of secession from State  
 sovereignty. The "Old Line Whigs"  
 of the Virginia Convention—Baldwin,  
 Stuart, John L. Marye, and the rest  
 referred to by Mr. Marye as the signers  
 of the ordinance of secession and became  
 committed to its principles. This  
 document was submitted to the people  
 and approved by large majority. Thus  
 approved, it became the platform  
 from which the history of Virginia is  
 to be written; and this paper affirms  
 in the strongest manner the States'  
 right doctrine of compact, State sov-  
 ereignty and secession.

In conclusion, I may say to Mr.  
 Marye that I may commit error, but I  
 will never be disloyal. Of one thing  
 he may be assured, that there will al-  
 ways be taught at William and Mary  
 the sacredness of the Southern Cause,  
 reverence for Southern heroes and  
 loyalty for the Southern past.

WILLIAM